THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,

NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDWARD DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. | TERMS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS OF NEXT PAGE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1756.

Choice Poetry.

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

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The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

THE COMING YEAR.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that we design making our coming volume one of the most attractive that ever issued from the press. In our THIRTY-FOURTH year, and with between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers, we feel determined not to be excelled by any contemporary.

The cost of the Novelets, &c., already engaged—the cost not of their copy-rights, but *merely of the privilege of first publication*—amounts to the sum of over

THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We have engaged the very first talent that could be secured—witness the names of MRS. SOUTHWORTH, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, ELIZA L. SPROAT, ALICE CAREY, METTA VICTORIA FULLER, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld.) *Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper.* And Grace Greenwood for no other, with the exception of her own admirably conducted "Little Pilgrim."

We commence, in this number, an original Novelet, intended to illustrate incidentally the great Evils of Intemperance, entitled,

THE FALLS OF THE WYALUSING,

By a PEDESTRIAN.

In addition to the Novelet already given by Grace Greenwood, we are promised two other short Novelets,

THE ONEIDA SISTERS,

AND

THE NABOB'S WILL.

We also have made arrangements for the following additional contributions:—

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES,

By FANNY FERN.

MARK, THE SEXTON,

A Novelet, bearing upon the subject of "SPIRITUALISM," by MRS. DENISON, Author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c., &c.

NANCY SELWYN;

OR,

THE CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING.

A Novelet, by MARY IRVING.

And last, but by no means least, from the fascinating and powerful pen of the Post's exclusive contributor,

VIVIA;

A STORY OF LIFE'S MYSTERY.

By MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ENGRAVINGS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, VIEW OF THE PRODUCE and STOCK MARKETS, BANK NOTE LIST, EDITORIALS, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World. *For terms, &c., see head of column.*

ADVERTISING.

We occasionally hear of persons who complain of the price of advertising in the Post. Those gentlemen will freely pay from ten to fifteen cents a line to weeklies possessing from *ten* to *twelve* thousand subscribers; but when we ask them twenty-five cents a line, sending our paper as we do to over *eighty* thousand subscribers, they cry out, what a high price! Now the fact is, that, considering its circulation, the Post is one of the cheapest advertising mediums in the Union.

But there is no end to the folly of men. One gentleman really objected to the Post that it had so *few* advertisements in it. Not seeing that the fewer the advertisements in a paper, the better for those who do advertise. That the space we can afford to advertisers is very limited, is a reason why our sheet should be preferred. Other things being equal, a sensible man, we think, would rather advertise in a paper or magazine which did not contain another advertisement. But enough said. "If you bray a fool in a mortar with a pestle, yet will not the foolishness depart from him."

WHAT MAY BE.—It *may* be that the recent decree of the Czar, arming the peasantry—including of course the *serfs*—was the true cause of his death. It is well known that such an armed enrolment of the serfs, is considered dangerous, by the aristocracy, their owners. As it is, we see it stated that sixty or seventy land-owners are killed every year. A contemporary says that no one who has served in the army ever returns to serfdom. Nicholas himself always favored emancipation.

THE GAINES CASE.—"The application of Mrs. Gaines for probate on a last will of her father, has been refused on the ground of insufficiency of evidence. [illegible]

DEATH OF THE CZAR.

[illegible]

THE HEN FEVER.

[illegible]

LADIES' CITY MISSION.

[illegible]

Our Correspondents

DARK SPOTS IN THE WEST.

[illegible]

A MACHINE WANTED.

[illegible]

BORROWERS.

[illegible]

WESTERN LIFE.

[illegible]

PRUDENCE FAY.

Clippings.

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

General News.

[illegible]

SATURDAY

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH OF THE CZAR—INTENSE EXCITEMENT ALL OVER EUROPE—DEFEAT OF RUSSIANS—CHANGE IN ENGLISH MINISTRY, &c.

By the arrivals of the Pacific and Africa we have news from Liverpool to the 3rd inst.

The news is most important. The death of the Czar, Nicholas, is announced. It took place on Friday, the 2nd inst., at 1 A. M.

LONDON, Friday night, March 2nd.—This evening, in the House of Peers, Lord Clarendon rose and said:—I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch that I received, half an hour since, from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning at 1 o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, that the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock this morning.

An hour before this despatch arrived, I had received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was at the point of death, and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago, as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under the circumstances, of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made a similar announcement.

It is surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of an assassin, but the cause assigned above is generally credited.

The effects of this startling announcement on political and monetary matters are not developed, and it is impossible to say what may be its results. The greatest excitement has been created.

The Palmerston Ministry has fallen to pieces. Messrs. Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert, had resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion, but the private squabbles of the Cabinet are also believed to be the cause.

Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried, for a Committee of Inquiry into the mismanagement of the war.

Earl Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Goodrich's motion to increase the chances of military promotion from the ranks, has been negatived.

In the House of Lords, a debate had occurred on acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies, but no action was had.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee is proceeding vigorously. It is reported to be the opinion of the Committee that the objects of the inquiry can be best attained by making the Committee a secret one.

The 21st of March has been appointed a National Fast for the success of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war, are on the increase throughout the country.

Earl Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters are making their appearance in the English papers, complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York Exhibition.

The ship John Bannerman, from St. John, N. B., is ashore at Holyhead, and will become a total wreck. The crew have been saved.

Gold to the amount of £500,000 has been received per ships Kent and Marco Polo, from Melbourne.

[illegible]

our allies (the English) is evidently improved. With the exception of two regiments, the whole of the army have received their winter clothing. They have also received provisions in abundance. Three hundred mules arrived by the Trent steamer, are [illegible] in transporting wooden huts to their camp, and it is certain that in a few days the whole of our allies will be under general shelter. Our actual force in the Crimea amounts to from 110,000 to 115,000 men, 100,000 of whom are occupied with the siege operations. The position of the enemy is still the same. The English have a corps of 3,000 [illegible]. The remainder of their [illegible] tions to attack Eupatoria [illegible] Gen. Osten-Sacken [illegible]. The allies are at work day and night to place the town in a state of defence. They have constructed all around [illegible] formidable earthworks, on which they have placed guns of large calibre. The garrison is composed of 14,000 Turks and [illegible] French and English."

MARSEILLES, Feb. [illegible].—Advices from the Crimea, dated the [illegible] instant, brought to Malta by the Arabia in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, [illegible] that some thousand Russians, who accompanied the Grand Duke Michael to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death.

FRANCE.—The decision of the Emperor Napoleon as to the Crimea, is represented as still doubtful by the Paris correspondence of last evening.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on Sunday night, says:

"Gen. Niel, whom the Emperor sent to the Crimea, to report on the state of the siege operations, only returned to Paris on Friday. The result of his visit has been a change of tactics. Sebastopol is to be invested; another point of attack has been chosen. Four batteries are to be erected at a distance of 600 metres from Fort Malakoff, which will unite the French and English works, and enable them to concentrate an overwhelming force against the place, and render it untenable; their works will be completed between the 10th and 20th of March. The allies will then open fire with 400 guns. It is calculated that if the Emperor leaves Paris on the 7th, he could reach the Crimea by the 18th of March."

The Committee of the Second Chamber at Berlin, has resolved to propose a vote of want of confidence in the ministerial policy.

Russia has declared war upon Sardinia, it is stated; but it needs confirmation.

Tuscany has joined the Western powers.

Naples is said to have made an alliance with Austria.

SPAIN.—In the Cortes, on the 14th, a bill of indemnity to the ministers for having expelled Queen Christina, was brought forward.

M. Moncial opposed the bill, denounced the last revolution, blamed the army for its part in it, and concluded by declaring that he did not envy the glory of the Minister of War (O'Donnell). On this the Duke de la Victoria jumped up, and cried with indignation—

"Know, sir, that the Count de Lucena and myself accept the glory of the revolution!"

The Minister of War maintained that the expulsion of the Queen Mother had saved both her and Queen Isabella. This declaration created great sensation. The bill was voted by 210 votes to two.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Cortes have authorized the Government to raise a loan of 500,000,000 reals.

HOLLAND.—Dutch newspapers confirm an announcement that the Government of Holland is preparing to send an extraordinary embassy to the Emperor of Japan, in order to take advantage of his friendly disposition towards Europeans.

CHINA.—We have dates from Hong Kong to the 16th of January. The insurgents hold Canton in siege, and have command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the Imperial fleet, and consequently supplies are being cut off, and provisions, especially rice, are rising rapidly in price.

A fight took place at the Whampoa anchorage in the presence of the American and English ships of war. The foreign shipping was [illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

SOCIALISTS IN TEXAS.—The Austin State Gazette views with disfavor the prospect of having a Socialist colony in Texas, under the auspices of Victor Considerant of France, and [illegible] pretty clearly that the people of that State will not permit their settlement there, as a political sect.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—One of the good things which was done by the last Congress, was making provision for an increased force of [illegible] in the Patent Office, by which [illegible] disposed of with [illegible].

The [illegible] arrived at Havana on the [illegible], and reported having been fired [illegible] by the Spanish frigate [illegible], and compelled to stop and exhibit her papers. One of the shots struck the water about [illegible] from her bow, and the other passed [illegible] over the wheel-house.

The new Banking Law of the State of Indiana, passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, [illegible] the Banks of the State to become [illegible]. They may receive on deposit not only money and bullion, but plate and articles of small bulk on terms to be agreed on between the parties. It also allows the Banks to discount to the extent of thrice the amount of their capital, and thrice that of deposits. A State Bank, with branches, is also chartered for twenty years, not liable to alteration without the consent of the Bank Directors.

A HINT TO BACHELORS.—It is said that married men are less troubled with rheumatism than others. Dr. Francis explains the reason: sleep warmer.

A LUCKY FELLOW.—Joshua B. Currier, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung at Fluvanna, Va., last April, for the murder of R. W. Blackburn, having been granted a new trial, has been tried a second time and acquitted.

THE SPRING FLIGHT.—In Indiana, wild pigeons are flying in greater abundance than ever before known in the spring of the year. They pass over Terre Haute in clouds by the acre. Their course is northward in the morning, and southwardly in the evening.

NEW RAILROAD.—The surveyors upon the Columbia and Octorara (Pa.) Railroad are to be completed forthwith, with a view to placing the work under contract. The road commences at Columbia, [illegible]

A QUAKER MAJ. GENERAL.

They do other things in Maine besides passing anti-liquor laws. In the House of Representatives, recently, one of the members, Mr. Eli Jones, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, was elected Major General of the Militia of that State. Mr. Jones made a speech, and, after referring to the changes he had witnessed in the popular mind, on the various moral questions of the day, he said:

"He could assure the House that his election as Major General was an honor wholly unexpected. It was true that when the Governor announced to this House the existence of a vacancy, a member had in private remarked to him (Mr. J.) 'I shall vote for you;' but he had replied declining the honor, and proposed to return the compliment. To his mind there was something ominous in this occurrence.—He regarded it as one of the wonderful developments of the times. Who of us that assembled ten years ago in quiet and retired places, to affix our signatures to pledges of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, would have believed that in 1855 we should be elected to the seats we now occupy, amidst the overwhelming rejoicing of the people pledged to the support of the Maine Law!

"Still more wonderful, who would have believed that the State of Maine, that not a few years since gloried in an Aroostook Expedition, and was noisy with military trainings and the din of arms, would, in 1855, exhibit the spectacle of a peaceable member of the Society of Friends being elected to the post of Major General of a Division of Militia, and that by the representatives of the people in legislative capacity!

"He had ever endeavored to regulate his own conduct by the principle that legislation should not go far in advance of public sentiment; and it seemed to him that this election might possibly be a little ahead of that sentiment. He would submit this suggestion in all candor. It was generally understood that he entertained peculiar views in respect to the policy of wars. He was in fact an exponent of the [illegible] subject, he would [illegible] undertake to serve the State in the capacity indicated. With much pleasure would he stand before the militia of the second division and give such orders as he thought best. The first would be to 'ground arms!' The second would be 'right about face!' Beat your swords into ploughshares and [illegible]

Poetry.

BY HAKE.

Selected Sketch.

A COSSACK OF THE DON.

An intelligent young German, Herr Wagner, travelled lately among the Cossack tribes of Russia—accompanied, as a French critic expresses it, "beneath the sable-mounting tissue of one of those cold nights." He has published an account of his adventures in two very pleasant volumes, entitled *Der Kaukasus und die Kosaken Russlands*. From these volumes the following episode:

At one of the stations in the Crimea, Herr Wagner met and gradually became intimate with a Major in the Cossack army, who was on his journey to the seat of war. The Major was a tall, powerful man, with the features of the pure French white-headed fleshy. One evening, while sitting together after dinner, their conversation turned on the manners and customs of the native tribes. "If you wish," said the Major, "to form a just idea of the Cossacks of the Don, do not be satisfied with viewing them in their regular ranks, but see them in the midst of one of the steppes. There will exist specimens of the real original wild Cossacks, but in our town of Novo-Tscherkask you will find a very mixed population."

On the left bank of the Don, he continued, are a great number of families who pass the winter in reed-thatched cabins, but who during the summer, evening and sometimes also at noon-tide, unmindful of their shelter, live in the open air. Every morning, at the first dawn, they are roused by the sound of the cattle-bells, and hurriedly issue from their huts. Then the whole village is in motion. Men, women, children, and animals, all mingle together in the most indescribable confusion. Every one is in a hurry to get out of the village, and to reach the steppe. But the cattle are the first to get out, and they are followed by the shepherds, who, with their long whips, drive the animals before them. Then come the women, with their children, and the men, who, mounted on their horses, ride slowly after the rest. Each family has its own peculiar way of driving its cattle, and of arranging its own particular train. Some drive their cattle before them, others follow them, and others again ride in the midst of them. Each family has its own peculiar way of driving its cattle, and of arranging its own particular train. Some drive their cattle before them, others follow them, and others again ride in the midst of them.

Among the Cossacks, death is not accompanied by sombre mourning. When one of them falls bravely in battle, they do not weep or lament for him. We have leave to the women, prayers to the priests; and when we have shown due sympathy for the brave gone from of our departed friend, we must together the dried, smoke, and talk of his bravery and virtue. Then were celebrated the funeral rites of the brave warriors whose sword and Christian name we have mentioned. By the death of his father and of his nearest relatives, he inherited a quantity of horses and oxen, considerable sums of money, and an ample supply of brandy. Cowards or Cossacks sometimes accused him, on hear the for the first moment, from which he had so miraculously escaped, and to render homage to the memory of their companion, by plentiful hospitality and deep libations. While they were supplying his loss of Rostoff, and Berezin his rounded above his lay stretched on his bed; suffering cruelly from his wound. In a few days, however, he rose up with fresh vigor, and summoned all his friends to follow him in a fierce expedition. At their head he set out, with a horse-tail for a banner, and destroyed every thing in his path. Those who had carried off his property, disinterred the body of his father, and carried it to his encampment, in order to celebrate the funeral rites afresh with libations of brandy. This occurred about the middle of the last century. My grandfather was then young, but already renowned for his intrepidity. He married three times, had thirteen sons and one daughter, who was my mother.

I wish I could describe to you his appearance at a triumphant reception of his son, Fancy a broad-chested man of six feet high, with Herculean shoulders, a bronze-colored visage, a thick beard falling on his breast, not large eyes, whose strange expression few would venture to succeed; a head covered with thick, curled hair, and surrounded by a fur cap, adorned with a heron's plume, and you will have a half-wild horse, whose mane nearly reached the ground; and he was universally proclaimed the best rider of the line, and the most skilful manager of the oxen and the horse.

His amusements consisted chiefly in the chase, largely mingled with fear. Before the catastrophe which was to occur ending finally for him, he kept 400 head of cattle, and 30 dog and dancing; but after it he became bankrupt, and remained so. He had never loved his son, especially myself, but his affection was manifested not by caresses, but by frequent chastisements.

Near my father's cabin he caused to be constructed an ice-house, a species of underground cellar in a niche in a recess in the principal room, in which a large part of the floor is the mouth of a wooden pedestal, and was raised by a silken curtain. Before it a lamp burned night and day, and around it were suspended arms of all descriptions, and various ornaments in gold and silver. My grandfather, when he returned home, came into his house should pause and rather the sign of the cross before his reverend uncle, and after every meal, the children were commanded to do the same. How to him who should neglect doing so! I shall never forget the terror I felt one day, when my cousin Michael, a child of ten years old, when entering himself with a sling, by chance hit the Uncle's potential with a stone. One grandfather's countenance assumed a diabolical expression, his eyes startled, he grunched his teeth, and seizing the boy by the hair, he dashed him against the door. Some time afterwards, Michael was found drowned. Some of our family said it was a chastisement from God; others did not scruple to assert that my grandmother himself had thrown him into the water. He was certainly quite capable of doing it.

English Scenes.

From Punch.

Scene—Devon (A cruel wintry)—"Tis—do my pet I'm very glad they're gone, for they were always following one about."

Wit and Humor.

IRISH FREE-AND-EASY-ISM.

The native and witty impudence of the Irish, is seldom forced to more advantage than in a recent instance. "Sir Malachi," a sketch of the popular wit, at the reception in a Dublin theatre of a new Lord Lieutenant and his Lady:—

"Pat Mooney!" observe a voice at the gallery, "I can," says Pat."

"Well, what's to do?"

"Oh! mighty like a grazier, or saddle-nose. Arrah-way, he's got a good long nose for a judge."

"Is she tall?"

"Pat Mooney!—Ha! ha! Pat, you're the boy! Bravo! bravo! we'll keep him, thin; we'll keep him! Three cheers for the Lord Lieutenant!"

"Vote—Well, and what's she like, Pat?"

"Pat Mooney!—Well, he does—and enjoys a hearty laugh, (Shows him to be a kind man, as he is."

"Vote—This we won't have to find him back."

"Pat Mooney!—Bodad, boy—I don't think she's much to look at, barring her nose and her eyes. Sure they're not bad, and means to spind his money among us here."

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"Vote—Is she tall?"

"Pat Mooney!—Oh! she will: she will! I'll engage that for her Ladyship."

"Many Voices—We may keep her, then, Pat?"

"Pat Mooney!—Oh, the longer the better, the longer the better! Let's see Ladyship that'll sweat the good word for the man that's to throwsle, and never let the dassed vagabone that is in the shtore, God bless her!"

"Gallery—Brave! bravo! Three cheers for the Lady Lieutenant."

"Pat Mooney!—Three for Lord Mayor!—Now just to pay, Dan Finnigan! is that you?"

"Pat Mooney!—Pat, sit you down! and by the rowl of your eyes down there among the gintry, Dan Finnigan?"

A loud laugh, in which his Lordship, for not very certainly join, for the Lord Mayor is in his dignified company.

"Pat Mooney!—Come, Pat, "you needn't look up so sour at us; man-up's the good time you're sat up here yourself; you know it, you cowld vinegar bottle!"

"Vote—Sure the world's gone well with Dan Finnigan: yo hadn't those white kid gloves—"

"Pat Mooney!—No, nor that grand cocked hat there—"

"Vote—No, nor that white wand, yo cornstalk—where yo got the shandelier—and cheated Mike Molloy out of a farden's worth o' pipes and tobacco—"

"Gallery—Ah, ha! Dan Finnigan! who cheated Mike Molloy?"

Great confusion, during which the orchestra strikes up, and the irregular colloquy is ended.

Prudence.—Once upon a time a Scotchman, who was a miser, and also a Scotchman, (not of course the Englishman would not have been,) appealed to an Irishman, who, observing the rude manner in which the Scotchman asserted his claims, gave it in favor of the Scotch aristocracy's greater sanctity.

The Englishman was rather confused, and the Scotchman cheered. Paddy smiled on one side of his mouth, and then said to the Englishman—

"Arrah, now be sisy, my jewel; don't you know very well you're cruel on the shtick day, but its bones were created on the SHAN?"

This altered the tone of the Scotchman's triumph.

Scene in School.—First class in arithmetic stand up. A leg of mutton costs four shillings, and a loaf eleven pence, why—

"Are there 'promises in his house?"

"What has that got to do with the question?"

"A good deal."

"Well, suppose there are eight apprentices in the house, then what will it come to?"

"A chunk of bone, and no bacon then you could kill a fly with a lemon-squeezer."

"He lectry, Master Stubbins—this is the second time to-day, that you have tried to make light of Daboll's Arithmetic—fie fi again, and I'll put a cupling."

A Fashionable Lounger.—A contemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape:—"Suppose a tobacco-chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumed but one inch of the weed, it amounts to six thousand four hundred and eighty inches, which would make one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick, and two inches broad. Now what is the use of constantly talking about it, when the whole amount stretched out before him, and he can see it? Why not make a stand at once, and exercise of his life, and also that it would not be a bad investment of two thousand and ninety-four dollars?"

He Wasn't an Ignoramus.—A little incident occurred in one of the schools in West Lynn, on Wednesday of the Races, which, in fact, topes, worth relating. One of the classes were reading the lesson which contained the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of Genesis, "And the voice of the Lord, and he drew near. The superintendent of that the 6th had been. The question was asked, "Who was the Lord that drew near?" answered—

"Jesus," "No," with apparent satisfaction.

"Jesus," said the first scholar, "no, he wasn't!"

"Yes, he was!"

"No, he wasn't!"

"Jesus Christ!"

"Jesus Christ!—There is a story of the French *valet de chambre* to an Austrian nobleman, very characteristic of the national selfsufficiency. Having been sent to shop for something wanted by his master, the worthy man returned empty-handed, and told him in a spirit of utter indignation that those Vienna people must be very stupid indeed. "If I am thinks here are those whole ten years, and they have not yet learned French enough to understand me!"

Miscellaneous.

A Parmaic Ism.—*From Lowell's Letters on Poetry.* It is a curious illustration of the formality and pedantry of the last century, that everything that came along, of what a *prosaic* kind soever, was thought fit to be put into it. the mulberry tree was brought into England, he got one and planted it in his garden at Fulham.

It is perfectly true that this is a materialistic age, and that we are more apt to worship mere power all the more. We feel that every generation contrives to enrich its staging lacks without its corresponding scenery. Till then it takes the old man to do it for." Both men and women are alike in this respect, and it was pretty near the truth, though a trifle removed from correct orthography.